(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2804.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1800.

PETERSBURG, July 16.

ON the news being received here of the event of the fatal battle of Maringo, our ſovereign again decided to maintain the balance of Europe, and to ſuccour Auſtria, in caſe the propoſitions for peace on the part of France ſhould not be thought ſatisfactory and fair. Should peace not be determined upon, it is not unlikely we may ſoon hear of freſh armies marching towards Germany. M. De. Kalitcheff, formerly our ambaſſador at Vienna, remains at Carlſbad, where he has frequent conferences with count Cobentzel.

VIENNA, July 25.

Every thing announces the reſtoration of harmony between our cabinet and that of Peterſburg. A corps of 60,000 Ruſſians are certainly on their march under the command of generals Soltikoff and Rebbender. Paul has conſented that 40,000 recruits from his provinces in Poland ſhall be incorporated with the Auſtrian troops even ſhould peace be concluded.

Auguſt 3.

The reports with reſpect to peace ſeem to be more conſiſtent ſince the arrival of a courier from London, who brings, it is ſaid, on the part of his court, profeſſions and aſſurances favourable to a general negotiation.

LONDON, Auguſt 11.

State of the Negotiation
BETWEEN FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Paris, Auguſt 6.

The conferences opened at Paris with the envoys of the United States are at preſent ſuſpended; and there is little hope of their being ſucceſsfully reſumed for ſome time. It appears that the powers veſted in the envoys are too limited to enable them to conclude a treaty which ſhall give the ſame advantages to the republic as thoſe granted to the Engliſh by the treaty made with Mr. Jay. France chooſes rather to decline treating with the United States, than to ſanction the privileges which they have accorded to her enemy.

The queſtion in diſpute will appear from the following particulars:

The United States and England, by the 25th article of their treaty, mutually ſtipulate a free entrance into their reſpective ports, with complete protection to the privateers and ſhips of war of the two countries, and the prizes taken from their enemies. And they engage never to conclude a treaty extending the ſame favour to any nation at war with either of the contracting parties. The treaty of 1778, between France and the United States having been annulled by the latter, and now regarded as if it never exiſted, they conceive that they cannot give the ſame privileges to France without violating their treaty with England. The French republic does not ſeem diſpoſed to ratify, to her own prejudice, and in favour of the Engliſh, her enemies and rivals, a proceeding ſo unexpected on the part of the Americans, with whom ſhe recently made a common cauſe againſt thoſe very enemies, directed to the ſame object for which France herſelf is now at war—the attainment of liberty and independence.

It is unfortunate that the United States ſo precipitately annulled the treaty of 1778. They, themſelves, now repent that they were induced to take that ſtep, as it deprives them of the power of giving to France or any other country the ſame advantages which they have conferred on the Engliſh. Their diplomatic agents muſt have been very ſhort ſighted, or very partial to the intereſts of England—or their envoys muſt give a wrong interpretation to their inſtructions, and the treaty alluded to: ſince it appears that France, renouncing the claims ſhe may have from the priority of the treaty of 1778, now offers to treat without demanding any other advantage than thoſe enjoyed by the Engliſh, and which they have exerciſed during the preſent war—and the ambaſſadors muſt come with a very bad grace to negotiate a peace, if they are not veſted with power to accede to thoſe conditions.

The negotiation was opened on the part of the French commiſſioners, on the ſuppoſition that the treaty of 1778 was ſtill in force. It was indeed, natural to ſuppoſe, that the two nations never having been in a ſtate of war with each other, this treaty could not have been annulled without the conſent of both countries: and in this point of view it was that the French commiſſioners offered an indemnification to the Americans, by admitting the principle of compenſation for illegal captures.

They even proceeded further: inſtead of demanding from the Americans the indefinite guarantee of the French colonies, the article of the treaty which was moſt diſadvantageous to the former, they agreed to the ſubſtitution of a ſpecial guarantee, ſuch as appears to be contained in the inſtructions of the preceding ambaſſadors according to the copy of them publiſhed by congreſs. But the American envoys were not authoriſed to renew this treaty, even after retrenching the articles reſpecting the guarantee of the French iſlands. France, therefore, conceived herſelf exempted from the obligation of compenſating for the captures; the Americans themſelves having by abrogating the treaty, deſtroyed the baſis on which only their claim could have been founded.

It thus appears that the negotiation turned chiefly on three points.

I. The continuance in force, or the modified renewal of the treaty of 1778. France waved this point, in conſequence of the aſſurance of the American envoys that they could not renew it.

II. The principle of compenſation for illegal captures. This point France offered to admit; but on condition only that the treaty of 1778 ſhould be renewed, with the modifications ſtated in the inſtructions given by Waſhington.

III. The 25th article of the treaty, betweeen the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the protection granted to the armed veſſels of that nation. France will moſt probably inſiſt upon enjoying the ſame advantage as long as it is poſſeſſed to her injury by her enemies.

There is another principle which France is anxious to eſtabliſh; and on the adoption of which ſhe has ſtrongly inſiſted; a principle which it is ſtill more the intereſt and policy of the Americans to carry into execution. But the treaty of 1793 with the Engliſh prevents them from acceding to this ſyſtem, namely, that neutral botoms ſhall conſtitute neutral property.—France, however, hopes to reduce the powers of the north to eſtabliſh this ſyſtem, to be excluded from the benefit of which would be highly injurious to the Americans.

It appears, however, that theſe diplomatic conferences have been conducted in the moſt amicable manner, and ſo as to leave only an impreſſion of regret that it was impoſſible to remove the difficulties which had occurred. The American ambaſſadors, during their reſidence at Paris, have been treated with every poſſible mark of reſpect, and enjoyed all the diſtinctions conferred on the miniſters of our allies. As it is at preſent the principle and ſyſtem of France to reſpect and protect the law of nations, and the rights of neutrality, it is to be hoped that the frank and equitable conduct which ſhe holds, with regard to neutral ſtates, will ſoon remove the differences which have occurred between her and the United States; and that even ſhould the preſent negotiation not terminate in a treaty, the American flag ſhall, notwithſtanding, continue to be reſpected, and their veſſels treated as thoſe of a friendly nation in our courts of law.

Orders are iſſued to the privateers to reſpect all neutral flags, among which the American is undoubtedly the moſt numerous; and American veſſels are daily releaſed by the courts, with damages againſt the owners of privateers. There are now about fifty cauſes before the council of prizes reſpecting veſſels taken in the European ſeas, and thoſe of the veſſels which really belong to Americans will aſſuredly be reſtored. The fate of ſuch, however, as were furniſhed with letters of marque, does not appear to be yet determined. It is thought that they cannot be given up without ſanctioning the conduct of the Americans in arming them, unleſs the reſtitution ſhould reſult from a new treaty of amity.

The preceding particulars, though not official, have been communicated by the moſt reſpectable authority.

The Paris papers have copied from a Bourdeaux paper, an account of the preſent ſtate of the negotiation commenced bewteen the French and American miniſters at Paris. It is not true, however, that the negotiations are broken off, as the authors of that article ſtate, nor that they have ever been interrupted. The details of that article are beſides very inaccurate, even with reſpect to the citations and dates of treaties.

Auguſt 13.

The following appears under the Paris head of the 9th inſtant.

"The conferences opened at Paris with the envoys of the United States have been ſuſpended, and are not likely to be renewed with effect. It appears that their powers are too limitted to conclude a ſimilar treaty with France as Mr. Jay negotiated with England. France prefers having no treaty with America to the alternative of ſanctioning the advantages which it has given to its enemies."

Auguſt 16.

The following article is taken from the gazette of Cracow:

"Diviſions of the Ruſſian troops continue to arrive on the banks of the Viſtula. Among them are the regiments which diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the brilliant campaign of Italy, under the command of general Suwarrow. All theſe troops are in every reſpect provided, and ready for commencing another campaign. Prince Pancrazion, whoſe arrival is daily expected, is to have the chief command of them. Such an army, and ſuch formidable preparations on the frontiers of the Auſtrian ſtates, have given riſe to various conjectures. It is, however, remarked, that they cauſe no uneaſineſs to the cabinet of Vienna, ſince it has not reinforced its garriſons in Poland."

A variety of conjectures have for ſome days paſt prevailed, reſpecting the Ruſſian army aſſembled on the banks of the Viſtula, and which every day receives conſiderable reinforcements. The moſt predominant opinions on this ſubject, are the following:—"There are very ſtrong grounds to believe that an army of 100,000 Ruſſians is deſtined to procure for the empire a ſolid, and by no means a diſadvantageous peace.—With this view, the army will, it is ſuppoſed, with the conſent of Pruſſia, take a poſition on the banks of the Danube during the negotiations."—Other ſpeculators aſſert, that the ſtatus quo ante bellum will be the ground work of negotiation.—"It is, however, ſuppoſed, for the purpoſe of preventing Auſtria from being the neighbour of France, that the French governments will conſent to the exchange of Belgium for Bavaria, and that the elector of Bavaria will be inveſted with the government of Belgium."—It is neceſſary to remark, that this miracle is alſo to be effected by the interference of the Ruſſians. Others again maintain an oppoſite opinion, and argue that "an army of 80,000 Ruſſians will act as the auxiliaries of Auſtria, ſhould it appear that the integrity of the Germanic body is not to be one of the firſt baſes of the treaty of future peace with France." We have thought it our duty to ſtate the ſpeculations which are moſt known, but they only prove that each of them is formed according to the partial views, the particular opinions, and above all, the wiſhes of the reſpective politicians.

Auguſt 17.

The following are ſtated to be the outlines of the preliminaries of peace between the king of Hungary and the French republic:—1ſt, The houſe of Auſtria preſerves the Brecianeſe, as far as the Oglio, and the Mantuan as far as the Po. 2dly, the duke of Modena is to have Ferrara. 3dly, the duke of Parma is to have Bologna and Romagna. 4thly, Parma and Genoa are to be incorporated with the Ciſalpine republic. 5thly, the king of Sardinia and the grand duke of Tuſcany are to be reinſtated. 6thly, the king of Naples is to remain as at preſent. [The literal text, ſays the French editor, "ſhall remain at reſt."] 7thly, the pope is to renounce the three legations. 8thly, Malta is to be reſtored to the order. 9thly, the French are to remain in poſſeſſion of the fortreſſes until a definitive peace.

The intelligence from Hamburg, of the 8th, however, ſtates, "The van-guard of the Batavian army has reached Francfort, and has been billeted on the citizens. The preparations for war ſtill continue with unabated vigour in all the dominions of his Imperial majeſty. The offers of the court of Berlin to mediate a peace between Auſtria and France have been rejected at Paris, the chief conſul chooſing to make his own peace, without the mediation of a third party.

The Daſher, of 16 guns, on Thurſday took into Plymouth another Daniſh veſſel, laden with ſalt, from France for Norway; and the Attack, gun veſſel, on the ſame day ſent in there two more of nearly ſimilar deſcription. The ſailing of the Baltic fleet from Yarmouth, on the following day, under convoy of the Lynx and Shark of 16 guns, ſtrengthens the opinion, that our government, improving on the attempted practice of Denmark, mean with arms to ſupport their arguments, and, detaining our trade at the entrance of the Categate till lord Whitworth ſhall obtain a deciſive anſwer, to have back our merchant veſſels, and argue with our cannon at Copenhagen, in the event of the required anſwer being unfavourable. We ſincerely hope the reverſe may be the caſe, but ſhould the northern powers combine againſt us, the conſideration which we owe to ourſelves, excluſive of every idea of recrimination, demands that we adopt the moſt effectual means to prevent our future injury.

Auguſt 21.

Another revolution has taken place in Switzerland. The legiſlative and executive authorities have been changed; a new legiſlative council of 43 members has been appointed, and a new executive council of ſeven. The grand council ſubmitted to theſe alterations without a murmur; but they met with violent oppoſition in the ſenate. A commiſſion was appointed to report upon them: but the executive government, diſpleaſed at this delay, ſummoned the preſident to convoke the ſenate, in order to decide immediately upon the propoſition ſubmitted to them. The ſenate paſſed to the order of the day. Twenty-one members, however, retired, and ſignified their acceptance of the alterations. The remainder, though not in ſufficient numbers to deliberate, declared that they rejected them and ſeparated. The propoſed alterations were then carried into execution without any oppoſition on the part of the people.

Thomas Paine reſides in an obſcure lodging in the ſuburbs of Paris. He is in the laſt ſtage of a decline through intemperance.

EDINBURG, August 16.

The restriction upon the sailing of the Baltic convoy is now taken off, and vessels intended for that trade will rendezvous in Leith roads without delay, from whence a convoy is expected to sail in the course of a few days.

A convoy for the trade bound to the Elbe, is appointed to sail from Leith roads the first fair wind after the 23d instant.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival of the fleet from the Baltic in Leith roads.

NEW-YORK, September 28.

Postscript—Important.

Last evening came up the pilot boat Perseverance, on board of which was a pilot, who brought to the quarantine ground an English schooner in a very short passage from Martinique. The captain of the schooner informed the pilot of the taking of Curracoa by the French, effected by troops embarked on board 150 transports of sloops and schooners—a chain prevented their entrance into the harbour of Curracoa, but they landed on another part of the island, advanced to the city, and after a bloody conflict got possession of the place.

The captain further states, that the United States brig Pickering was in the harbour at the time, and joined with other Americans in defending the place against the French, who, when they conquered, massacred every American, including the consul, officers and crew of the Pickering.

September 29.

The information relative to the massacre of the Americans at Curracoa by the French, as stated in a morning paper of Saturday, was received by the British schooner Alexander, captain Hastings. We have endeavoured to sift the business, which is stated in these words by captain Hastings:

"On the 2d of September, a Freench privateer sailed from Guadaloupe, and captured an American vessel, on board of which she put a prize master and crew, and ordered her for that port. She was afterwards recaptured by the British ship of war Tamar, and sent for Port Royal, Martinique, where she arrived on the 6th. On board of this vessel, (then in possession of the French prize master) were found some French news-papers printed in Guadaloupe, which stated that the expedition which had sailed from that port against Curracoa, had succeeded; and that the Americans who had assisted the Dutch, were all massacred. This the French prize master, on examination before the authority, attested to be as matter of fact."

Latest Foreign News.

This morning's Mercantile Advertiser offers another olio to the political epicure. The arrival of the ship Maria, from London, furnishes the editor with files of papers to the twenty-second of August, inclusive, from which the following intelligence is extracted.

The first article that engrosses our attention and which is in fact, the most momentous to us, is that which respects the negotiation between this country and France. We notice with regret that the conferences are suspended; and that little hope presents itself of their being for some time to come successfully resumed. The powers vested in our envoys are said to be insufficient for including such a treaty as the republic would be willing to enter into.

Preliminaries of peace between the emperor of Germany and the French republic are at length concluded. They were signed at Paris on the 29th July by the count St. Julien and M. Talleyrand. They wait only for the emperor's ratification, which, it was expected would arrive by the 20th August. There were some important circumstances attending this business, not generally known:—"The count did not sign the preliminaries until after he had made repeated and very urgent applications that Great-Britain might be included in the general peace. The ex-bishop was as pertinacious in resisting this propofition; observing "that the chief consul could not permit the French armies to remain inactive during the summer, under the absolute uncertainty of the issue of negotiations which would doubtless be protracted by admitting Great-Britain to become a party to them." It was under these circumstances that the count St. Julien signed the preliminaries, and citizen Duroc was directed to accompany him to Vienna, in order to obtain the ratification of his Imperial majesty. It was added, that any delay in the final accomplishment of this business, would be considered as a refusal. It was understood that Duroc was empowered to communicate with Moreau, who, in case of necessity, would give the stipulated notice to the Austrian general of the cessation of the armistice.

Preliminaries of peace have likewise been signed between the French republic and the dey of Algiers.

In Switzerland a new revolution has abolished the councils, and a new executive council is substituted in their stead.

An armed neutrality, which has for its object to check the ambition of the two great rival powers, France and England, should the war between them continue, is concerting, and will be organized with all possible expedition. Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Denmark and Spain, are at the head of this confederacy. Meanwhile they are exerting all their influence to procure the peace of the continent at least, if not of all Europe.

A camp is forming between Amiens and Paris. In an address delivered by the minister Carnot, on the 13th ultimo, to the troops which compose it, he said, among other things, "Defenders of the country, the chief consul has vast projects. He hopes you will execute his orders with courage, and contribute all your energy to secure peace." This part of Carnot's discourse has given rise to considerable political speculation both in Paris and London.

September 30.

A gentleman passenger who arrived yesterday morning from St. Bartholomews, in the schooner Commerce, which place he left the 7th of September, and Guadaloupe the 30th of August, informs, that on the evening of the 29th, the day before he left the latter place, three privateer schooners with about 500 troops on board, sailed for Curracoa, for the purpose of making a descent upon the island, that it was reported the day after the troops sailed, that there were two United States vessels and one English frigate laying off that place. No news was received at the time he left St. Bartholomews of the capture of the above place.

October 2.

As the season for putting up apples for winter's use, is approaching, we take the liberty of recommending a mode of preserving them which has been found by experiment to answer far better than any other yet known. This is, to put them in casks or bins, in layers, well covered with *dry* sand; each layer being covered. This preserves them from the air, from moisture and from frost; it prevents their own perspiration, the moisture being absorbed by the sand—at the same time it preserves the flavour of the apples, and prevents their wilting. Pippins have been kept in this manner sound and fresh, till near mid summer, and how much longer they might have been kept is not known. Any kind of sand will answer, but it must be perfectly dry.

PHILADELPHIA, September 27.

Last evening arrived the brig Little Maria, captain Thompson, in 56 days from Lisbon. Capt. T. informs that a few days previous to his leaving Lisbon, the court of Portugal received a formal demand from Buonaparte, for the sum of eight millions of crowns, to remain neutral, and to permit the French vessels free entry in the ports of Portugal—That if this was refused, he would immediately send an army of sixty thousand men under the command of general Brune, who was waiting with an army of twenty-five thousand men at Dijon, in readiness to march at a moment's warning; and that Spain had given consent to their marching through her territory—That this information had delayed the sailing of the British packet, and that the court of Portugal, it was generally believed, were about returning a categorical answer.

October 2.

CONTRADICTION.

Captain Henry Kennedy, of the schooner Nancy, and captain A. Oakford, of the schooner Experiment lately arrived at Fort Mifflin, whose vessels were taken by the French, inform, that they sailed from Guadaloupe on the 31st August; that the expedition against Curracoa sailed from thence on the 29th, and that *no account whatever* was received from them, nor could be under eight or ten days; therefore, the account of the capture of Curracoa being published in the Guadaloupe papers in August, is unfounded. It was generally believed at Guadaloupe, by many well informed persons, the expedition would not succeed—the number of troops embarked did not exceed 500, which were contained in five transports.

Extract of a letter from captain Art, of the Paragon, to his owners, dated

"*St. Sebastians, August 19.*

"Our ministers are still going on with the negotiation at Paris, and from letters I have received from Bourdeaux as late as the 14th instant, inform that they have every reason to expect a commercial intercourse will be opened with the two countries, if not a treaty concluded, and all the owners of the French privateers have lately received a strict order from the minister of marine, not to meddle with the American vessels.

"If the Americans fire on the French, in that case the French take them in for trial. The English cruisers on this coast, do not meddle with American vessels if their papers are clear, a proof of which is, that every American vessel now in this port, the Paragon excepted, have been boarded on their passage here by frigates and Guernsey luggers, and suffered to pass."

A gentleman just arrived from St. Bartholomews, informs, that he was at that place at the time the first expedition left Guadaloupe; that it consisted of four schooners and one brig, having on board from five to eight hundred troops, under the command of Genet, one of the agents at Guadaloupe. That there were on board three American captains, who were at Guadaloupe at the time the second expedition sailed, which was about the 20th of August; it consisted of three privateer schooners, the largest not exceeding 70 tuns; and it was currently reported at St. Bartholomews, that the governor of Curracoa had let the vessels composing the first expedition into the harbour, and then detained them.

It is with pleasure we inform the students of medicine, who are about to attend the lectures in Philadelphia, that the medical library, in the Pennsylvania hospital, has been enriched this year with an addition of new books to the amount of two hundred pounds sterling.

NORFOLK, September 23.

Capture of the French frigate Vengeance.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Nancy and Katey, Webb, 24 days from Kingston.—The schooner Mary Ann, Dalton, arrived there 27th August. Schooner Hannah, Peck, sailed for this port 4 days before captain Webb.

On the 26th of August, arrived at Port Royal, La Vengeance, French frigate, a prize to La Seine, captain Milne.

La Vengeance mounts 50 guns, besides swivels, fized as follows, 28 twenty-four pounders, 8 fifty-fix brass howitzers, and 14 long nine-pounders, full of men, and many of the same families passengers on board, that were in her when she engaged the Constellation. The number of killed and wounded is yet uncertain. La Seine fell in with her in the Mona passage, and came up after a chase of 48 hours, during which they had slackened nearly all the water on board La Seine to lighten her—they were eight hours within gun shot, four of which within that of a pistol, when La Vengeance having every mast shot away, and the carnage on board dreadful, her colours were struck. La Seine suffered also much; her 2d or 3d lieutenant and 15 men killed, and 28 wounded. La Seine is rated 42 guns, but mounted 46, eighteen and nine-pounders; the best match La Vengeance could have met with on the Jamacia station. Captain Milne was second lieutenant of the Blanch when she took La Pique, commanded La Pique when (in company with another vessel) she took La Seine, and now in La Seine has taken La Vengeance—Where will he stop?

September 25.

On Tuesday the black general *Gabriel* was discovered in a small vessel, in which he came from Richmond. He was immediately apprehended and committed to gaol. He sometimes affects to have learnt more respecting the late conspiracy among the negroes, since he effected his escape to this place, than he was acquainted with before, and then again speaks confidently of the important discoveries he can make. He readily avowed himself to be the person described in the governor's proclamation.

The concourse of people who flocked to behold the now harmless and inoffensive general, was immense; and what is a little singular, the exultation of his black brethren was not less apparent than that of the whites. If they truly felt all that was expressed by the countenance and the tongue, Gabriel could not deserve a greater punishment than to be delivered into their hands. The discovery of the conspiracy in which he was concerned, had drawn down on them greater rigour than formerly, and their resentment was naturally directed to him as the cause.

The behaviour of Gabriel under his misfortunes, was such as might be expected from a mind capable of forming the daring project which he had conceived.

ALEXANDRIA, September 27.

We can assure the public, from undoubted authority, that a letter has been received by a gentleman in this town, from Mr. King, our minister resident at London, dated late in July, which mentions, that the American commissioners in France would probably complete the object of their mission in the course of a fortnight from that time; as the treaty was in forwardness.

BALTIMORE, October 4.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

ORPHANS.

Since the introduction of the present prevailing disease, the Board of Health having discovered that there were on Fell's Point, a number of children, who in consequence thereof, were deprived of their parents, some of whom were left without relations, and all of them in a suffering condition, for want of the necessaries of life, and other assistance, from sucking infants up to ten years—did on the 16th ult. take possession of the African academy, had them collected therein, and employed nurses for their accommodation, since which the number has considerably increased from different parts of the city, and which probably may continue to be the case for a time—and as most of them are in want of cloathing of almost every description, particularly linen, &c. the subscribers think it proper to lay the wants of these orphans before their fellow-citizens, hoping, that the subject will so far claim their attention (particularly of those who are impressed with the tender ties of parental affection and sympathy) as to administer to their necessities.

Donations on this occasion will be received by George Matthews, on the east side of Jones's Falls, and Amos James, on Howard's Hill, or by Susanna Elliott, who acts as matron at the said academy, or by the subscribers.

ADAM FONERDEN, JOSEPH TOWNSEND, } Commissioners of Health.

10th mo. 4th, 1800.

Finding that some of the inhabitants who left the city on account of the present prevailing disease, have inconsiderately returned; and being informed that some of them have already fallen a sacrifice to this imprudent conduct—the board think it their duty thus publicly to caution their fellow-citizens who are in the country, against the same, being of opinion that from the state of the disease and present contagious atmosphere of the city, it is very unsafe; and that they will be in greater danger of receiving the infection, than if they had remained therein during the season. As soon as it is thought safe for them to return, information thereof will be given.

On behalf of the board,

J. TOWNSEND, Sec'ry.

October 3.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of a series of commercial losses, which prudence could neither foresee nor prevent, I shall apply to the next general assembly of Maryland for a special act of insolvency.

JOHN ATKINS BURFORD.

Baltimore, October 4, 1800.

NOTICE.

BEING prevented by indiſpoſition from meeting at the laſt day appointed, I hereby requeſt the creditors of SAMUEL LLOYD CHEW to meet at Mr. CATON's tavern, on the 18th day of October, inſtant, with their reſpective claims, and there to receive their proportions of the aſſets in hand.

RICHARD HARRISON, Adminiſtrator.

Annapolis, October 8, 1800.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by the ſubſcriber, living near South river ferry, a dark bay GELDING, about fourteen hands high, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, two near hind feet white, no perceivable brand. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

October 8, 1800

JOSEPH BREWER,

Offers for SALE, at his ſtore in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, cheap for CASH,

A few remnants of CLOTHES and CASSIMERS.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wedneſday the 22d day of October next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at the plantation adjoining Mr. Ridout's on the north ſide of Severn,

ALL the STOCK belonging to JAMES WHARFE, conſiſting of work horſes, a full blood ſtud horſe, three capital mules, a large bull of the Engliſh breed, work oxen and young cattle, milch cows, ſheep, hogs, breeding ſows and pigs, a quantity of corn, and ſundry houſehold furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

September 30, 1800.

Mr. HYDEN, Dentiſt,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he makes and fixes natural and artificial teeth in the neateſt manner, without drawing the old ſtumps or giving pain; and on the moſt reaſonable terms—Cleans and reſtores teeth to their native whiteneſs, orrifies and plombs defective teeth ſo as to prevent their further decay—Removes the blackneſs if ever ſo long contracted, and the tartar ſo injurious to teeth; and performs every neceſſary operation on the teeth and gums, in which he will engage to give ſatisfaction or no pay will be required.

He alſo makes and ſells a much approved coral tooth powder, for cleaning and preſerving the teeth; and antiſcorbutic elixir for the ſcurvy on the gums.

As the time of his reſidence in this city will depend on the prevailing ſickneſs in Baltimore, thoſe who wiſh for his aſſiſtance are requeſted to call in ſeaſon, where operations on the teeth and gums ſhall be treated with every mark of delicacy and tenderneſs.

Any perſon wiſhing to be waited on at their place of abode, will pleaſe to ſend a note to his lodgings at Mr. PEACO's, Fleet-ſtreet.

N. B. Every advice on the teeth given gratis.

September 24, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends, though painful and diſagreeable, to petition the next general aſſembly of the State of Maryland, for an act to releaſe him from debts which he cannot at preſent pay.

JOHN WAYMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, September 26, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency.

BENONI H. WADE.

Piſcataway, September 29, 1800.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly for a releaſe from debts I am unable to pay.

JOHN WILLIAM DELANEY.

September 16, 1800.

By virtue of ſeveral writs of *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be SOLD, at the houſe of Dr. THOMAS EDGAR, in the city of Annapolis, on the third Tueſday in October next, for ready CASH,

A VARIETY of houſehold furniture, conſiſting of beds, tables, chairs, looking-glaſſes, and a number of other articles too tedious to mention; alſo a variety of doctor's medicine. The ſale to commence at 11 o'clock.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 24, 1800

To be SOLD, on Monday the 20th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

SIX or eight likely country born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, boys and girls. The ſale will commence at 4 o'clock. The terms of ſale ready CASH.

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 23, 1800.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 11th day of October next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern,

A NEGRO woman, who calls herſelf CRISS BUTLER, for her priſon fees and other expences. The ſale will commence at 12 o'clock. The terms of ſale ready CASH, by

JOHN WELCH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THE partnerſhip of RIDGELY and EVANS having this day been diſſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons having claims againſt ſaid firm are requeſted to preſent them to JOSEPH EVANS, who is duly authoriſed to receive and pay all debts due to and from ſaid firm; thoſe indebted to the firm aforeſaid, by notes or bonds, are requeſted to make payment, and thoſe indebted on open account are deſired to call and pay the ſame, or give their notes or bonds, (with ſecurity, if required) on or before the firſt day of January, 1801.

RIDGELY and EVANS.

September 13, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has this day commenced buſineſs in the ſtore-houſe lately occupied by Ridgely and Evans, where he now offers for ſale a variety of GOODS, ſuitable to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, amongſt which are, tamboured muſlins, ſtamped muſlin ſhawls, chintſes, calicoes, ginghams, muſlinets, ribands, ſuperfine clothes, caſſimers, &c. &c. all of which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh.

JOSEPH EVANS.

September 15, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of THOMAS LINTHICUM, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the firſt day of April next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 23d day of September, 1800.

ASAIEL LINTHICUM, Executor of THOMAS LINTHICUM.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber intends petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for the benefit of an act to be releaſed from the debts contracted under the firm of MAGRUDER and HARWOOD.

WALTER W. HARWOOD.

Upper-Marlborough, September 15, 1800.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from hunting, with either dog or gun, on Strawberry-Hill, near Annapolis, or in any manner treſpaſſing thereon, as I am determined to proſecute all offenders, agreeably to law.

BENJAMIN LANE.

September 2, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends and cuſtomers, that he has removed to the tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HYDE, where he means to carry on the tanning buſineſs in all its various branches. He is now prepared to receive hides to tan from thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, and tan the ſame on the following terms, to wit: Hides at fifteen ſhillings each, kip-ſkins at eleven ſhillings and three-pence each, calf-ſkins at five ſhillings and ſeven-pence half-penny.

The ſubſcriber, from a long experience in the buſineſs, flatters himſelf that his work will be rendered pleaſing to his cuſtomers.

WALTER W. NORMAN.

I ſhall have a quantity of upper and ſoal leather for ſale by the laſt of September next. W. W. N.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1800.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters teſtamentary on the perſonal eſtate of JOSHUA FRAZIER, late of Baltimore county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand, this 31ſt day of May, 1800.

RICHARD FRAZIER, Executor.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21ſt of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet ſix inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, ſlow of ſpeech, and fond of ſmoking a pipe, he is a methodiſt preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two oſnabrig ſhirts, ſhort kerſey coat and trouſers, ſhoes nailed. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reaſonable charges, paid by me

w 3 HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800.

To be LET,

THAT well known farm, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, oppoſite to Annapolis, called GREENBURY'S POINT, containing in the clear land about 350 acres, with the privilege of ſowing 170 or 180 buſhels of wheat immediately, and to have full poſſeſſion the firſt day of January next. Any perſon inclining to rent may know the terms by applying to Mr. CLEMENTS, in Annapolis, or the ſubſcriber, at Eaſton.

WILLIAM S. BISHOP.

September 10, 1800.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 10th of October laſt, negro JACOB, 35 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſmooth face, high forehead, his wool growing in a peak leaves his temples bare, ſpeaks low and rather hoarſe; had on and took with him when he went away, a browniſh cotton coat, a blue coarſe ſhort coat with metal buttons, old breeches, oſnabrig ſhirt, and a match coat blanket; his Sunday apparel, a purple cloth coat with rimmed buttons, nankeen breeches, mixed worſted ſtockings, and half boots; he profeſſes to be a Methodiſt, and has been in the practice of preaching of nights; it is expected he is harbouring about the city of Annapolis, Weſt river, South river, South river Neck, or Queen-Anne, as he has a wife at Miſs Murdoch's. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid fellow in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

THOMAS GIBBS, living near Queen-Anne.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are forewarned harbouring, employing, or carrying off ſaid fellow at their peril. T. G.

March 7, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE truſtees of Anne-Arundel county poor will meet at the gaol, in the city of Annapolis, on he ſecond Monday in October next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. to receive propoſals and contract with a perſon to ſupply the poor with clean Indian meal and pine wood, for the enſuing year, to be delivered at the houſe. Perſons wiſhing to agree to furniſh thoſe articles are requeſted to attend in perſon, or lodge their terms, under ſeal, with either of the truſtees, previous to the day of meeting.

It may be neceſſary to obſerve, that payment will be received out of the next levy, and the truſtees will conſider themſelves bound to prefer the loweſt terms.

September 10, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, for a law authoriſing and requiring the levy court of Anne-Arundel county, to aſſeſs and levy on the aſſeſſable property of ſaid county, a ſum of money laid out and expended in opening and making the public road from the weſt end of the turnpike road laid out from Baltimore-town towards Frederick town, to interſect the eaſt end of the road laid out from Frederick-town towards Baltimore-town, near William Hobbs's.

Said ſum of money has been advanced by Ellicott and company, and was directed to be levied under an act, entitled, "An act to eſtabliſh the road from Baltimore-town towards Frederick-town, by Ellicott's upper mills, as far as the Poplar Spring, as a public road, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," but the ſame has not been legally done.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways; on the 28th of July, 1800, a negro woman called MINTA, about 16 years of age, dark complexion, ſays ſhe is the property of SARAH BONE, of Colcheſter, Virginia, and hired this year to John Bowen, of Calvert county, Maryland. On the 29th, a negro woman, ſame colour, named BETTY, about 20 years of age, ſays ſhe is the property of BASIL BROOKES, of Calvert county, Maryland. Alſo, on the 17th of Auguſt, 1800, two negro men, named PHILIP and GEORGE, as the property of Dr. AUSTIN SMITH, of Alexandria, Virginia, but ſince commitment ſtate themſelves to be the property of HOLDEN HUDSON, of Matthews county, Virginia, and formerly belonging to col. Churchill, of Middleſex, and their names BEN BROWN, and LEWIS, they are of the following deſcription, both ſtout men, dark colour, the former about 35, and the latter about 40, years of age, have a variety of cloathing. Notice is hereby given, that if not taken away by their owners they will be ſold for their fees, according to law.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff Charles county.

Charles county, Auguſt 19, 1800.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 13th inſt. a negro man by the name of PERRY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, of a yelloviſh complexion, ſlender made, and when ſpoke to replies in a pert manner; had on when he went away, a nankeen coat, muſlin jacket, nankeen breeches, white ſhirt, blue and white hoſe, old ſhoes, and old hat. I expect he will make towards Annapolis, Baltimore, or the Federal City, as he ſome time paſt endeavoured to get off. Any perſon apprehending the ſaid fellow ſhall receive the above reward.

8 w JAMES HEIGHE.

Calvert county, July 22, 1800.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, all perſons therefore who have claims againſt the deceaſed are requeſted to exhibit the ſame, and thoſe who are in any manner indebted to the eſtate are deſired to make payment, to

ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Adminiſtratrix.

September 16, 1800.

RAN away a few days paſt, a negro man named JEM, he a luſty yellow fellow, about twenty-eight years of age. Any perſon who will deliver him to me ſhall be paid TWELVE DOLLARS.

BENNETT DARNALL.

July 24, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly, praying for a law to authoriſe and appoint certain commiſſioners to ſtreighten, amend, and eſtabliſh the road leading from the north ſide of Severn ferry to Patapſco lower ferry.

September 8, 1800.

FROM a variety of misfortunes in trade and otherwiſe, the ſubſcriber is reduced to the diſagreeable neceſſity of petitioning the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act to releaſe him from the payment of debts that he is unable to pay.

ALEXANDER S. SMOOT.

Auguſt 20, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, praying an act to authoriſe the levy laying court of Charles county to aſſeſs a ſum of money on ſaid county, ſufficient to make a good and convenient road over the Zachia Swamp, at a place called the Old Bridges.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to releaſe him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

JOHN WILMOT.

Annapolis, September 12, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to releaſe him from debts which he is entirely unable to pay.

LEVI BUTLER.

Charles county, September 1, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber is extremely ſorry that he is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of giving this public notice to his creditors, that through a number of misfortunes and loſſes in trade, finds himſelf unable to diſcharge his debts at this time, and being willing to give up his property for the uſe of his creditors, means to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland for relief.

JOHN GROVES.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 22, 1800.

I MEAN to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland to releaſe me from debts I am unable to pay.

THOMAS KING.

September 6, 1800.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice, that he intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion, to grant him an act of inſolvency, as he is unable to pay his debts.

JOHN CONAWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 9, 1800.

NOTICE.

I INTEND to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, to diſcharge me from debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM ALLEIN.

Calvert county, September 10, 1800.

NOTICE.

THE Truſtees of the poor of Anne-Arundel county intend to petition the legiſlature of Maryland, at the next ſeſſion, to paſs an act authoriſing a ſum of money to be levied to rebuild the poor's houſe of ſaid county.

September 17, 1800.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act to ratify and make good a certificate that was made by Eliſha Brown, deputy-ſurveyor to Baruch Fowler, ſurveyor of Anne-Arundel county, and ſtate aforeſaid, by virtue of a warrant of reſurvey that was granted to Talbot Shipley, of ſaid county, out of the land-office of the weſtern ſhore of Maryland, on the eighteenth day of January, 1799, which was the oldeſt warrant granted from the land-office to affect the land that was included in the lines of the aforeſaid certificate, but could not be received in the land-office, becauſe the ſurveyor, Baruch Fowler, of ſaid county, would not ſign his name to it, and that refuſing to do it without looking at, or examining whether it was done right or not.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Adminiſtratrix.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland for an act to ſell part of the property of George Shipley, ſen. who is inſane, to diſcharge his debts.

RACHEL SHIPLEY, Truſtee.

IN conformity to the cuſtom and uſages of the legiſlature of Maryland, by advertiſement, I do hereby give notice, that I mean to prefer a petition to the honourable the legiſlature of Maryland, at their enſuing ſeſſion, to obtain an act of aſſembly divorcing me from Elizabeth Berry, to whom I was married according to the rites of the church of England.

WILLIAM E. BERRY.

Prince-George's county, September 1, 1800.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY intend to petition the legiſlature of Maryland for an act of inſolvency, at the meeting of the next general aſſembly.

BARTON WATHEN, of Charles county.

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crae, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON's *celebrated* WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FFVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congeraled phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

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With the medicine is given, a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſes with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

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